



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-041  
Thursday  
4 March 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-041

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4 March 1993

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

**NOTICE TO READERS:** JPRS Science & Technology: Europe/International will publish occasional S&T articles on Sub-Saharan African countries

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## Rwanda

### 'Heavy' Fighting Reported Near Ruhengeri

AB0403090793 Paris AFP in English 0100 GMT  
4 Mar 93

[Excerpts] Kigali, March 3 (AFP)—Heavy fighting reportedly broke out between rebels and government forces Wednesday [3 March] near the northwestern Rwandan town of Ruhengeri, diplomats said in the capital, Kigali. The fighting near the beleaguered government-held hometown of President Juvenal Habyarimana came on the eve of peace talks in the Tanzanian city of Dar es Salaam. Meanwhile distant mortar fire was heard in Kigali on Wednesday evening.

It was unclear where the firing took place, but diplomats estimated that it was about 30 kilometres (18 miles) away.

"The rebels want a military advance to step up pressure on Habyarimana at the negotiations," said a senior Western diplomat.

The talks were due to start Wednesday. They were postponed until Thursday [4 March] because the leader of the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), Alex Kanyarengwe, was unable to reach Dar es Salaam in time from Bujumbura, where he was attending talks with opposition parties, according to a rebel representative who is a member of a ceasefire monitoring team based in Kigali.

The rebels cut the road between Ruhengeri and Kigali after they launched a major offensive on February 8, violating a seven-month ceasefire. Each side has accused each other of breaking the agreement.

Diplomatic sources and relief workers here said government troops seemed to be finding it increasingly difficult to hold Ruhengeri, 64 kilometres (40 miles) northwest of Kigali.

Some rebel units are only 30 kilometres (18 miles) north of the capital. But government forces hold other areas further north. [passage omitted]

Gunshots were also heard in the capital Wednesday evening, a frequent occurrence as armed robberies have become commonplace, according to residents who said the shots were unrelated to the war.

French troops evacuated 70 French residents and other foreigners from Ruhengeri last month.

But diplomats said there were still some foreigners in the town.

France has quadrupled the number of its soldiers in Rwanda, a former Belgian colony, to nearly 700 since the rebel attack.

On Tuesday several major opposition parties called for the French troops to be replaced by a multinational force under United Nations command.

Officially the French forces are here to protect more than 400 French residents of Rwanda and other foreigners including 1,600 Belgians.

The rebels accuse the French of supervising artillery gunners on the government side. But Paris strongly denies the allegations.

An AFP reporter saw French troops patrolling in jeeps near one of the combat zones about 25 kilometres (15 miles) northwest of the capital on Tuesday.

French troops accompanied by Rwandan soldiers are manning roadblocks on the outskirts of the capital.

The French soldiers were checking identification papers of Rwandans travelling to and from Kigali on Wednesday. They were also searching cars, apparently for guns.

"Why should foreigners ask me for my papers in my own country?" said an angry Rwandan civil servant called Virgile who declined to give his surname.

"France is propping up the dictatorship of Habyarimana," Justin Mugengi, leader of the opposition Liberal Party (Parti Liberal) told AFP. The Tutsi-dominated party is believed to be sympathetic to the rebels.

### President, Others Meet on Military Situation

EA0303170293 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la  
Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Excerpts] Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, held two working meetings on 2 March to examine the current situation in our country, especially the resumption of the war by the rebel [inkotanyi] Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] in violation of the cease-fire and preparations for the high-level meeting scheduled to take place in Dar es Salaam from tomorrow between the Rwandan Government and the RPF.

Those who took part in the first meeting were the prime minister, the defense minister, the Rwandan Army chief of staff and the gendarmerie chief of staff. Those who took part in the second meeting were the prime minister, the defense minister, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the minister of interior and communal development, and the minister of agriculture and livestock.

[Passage omitted] On the French military presence, they recalled that the French troops who are in our country are there in keeping with the cooperation agreement signed in 1975 between the Rwandan and French Governments. There is thus no reason to call into question this presence which is lawful and in keeping with the agreements which Rwanda, a sovereign country, signed

with a friendly country. This presence not only contributes to ensuring the security of French cooperation workers and other foreign nationals but also constitutes support for the democratic process under way in the country. [passage omitted]

During the second working meeting, the president of the Republic, the prime minister and their interlocutors defined the objectives of the meeting due to take place in Dar es Salaam between high-level delegations of the Rwandan Government and the RPF. They then formulated basic principles for the meeting:

The objective of the Dar es Salaam meeting is to examine measures to be taken to reinforce and implement the cease-fire fully and to create a climate conducive to the continuation of the peace process.

The president of the Republic, the prime minister, and their interlocutors agreed on the following guidelines for the Dar es Salaam meeting:

The two negotiating sides must confirm that they will make paramount the search for a negotiated settlement to the conflict and thus renounce a military approach to the conflict. The negotiations must be speeded up and end successfully no later than one month from the date of their resumption. [passage omitted]

The cease-fire should be monitored by neutral military observers to be provided by the OAU and the UN while awaiting the deployment of an international neutral force under the aegis of the OAU and the UN. [passage omitted]

#### **NDC Issues Statement on RPF, UN**

*EA0303184793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Statement issued by the National Development Council; date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Taking into consideration the fact that despite the cease-fire agreement, the draft agreement relating to the law-based state and relating to the power-sharing agreement which the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) signed, the latter has opted to grab power by force to the great (?disregard) of democracy, considering that the war crimes, crimes against humanity, and systematic violations of human rights which the RPF has just committed and is continuing to perpetrate in the prefectures of Byumba and Ruhengeri [northwestern] are sufficient proof of its bad faith in the negotiation process, the National Development Council [NDC] once again condemns the RPF which, while pretending in front of the entire world to be a democratic front, aims at acquiring power through force by exterminating civilian populations.

1. The NDC demands that an investigation be carried out by an international commission into the war crimes, crimes against humanity, and systematic violations of

human rights committed by the RPF, so that those found guilty can be brought to book.

2. The NDC demands that Rwanda asks the UN Commission on Human Rights to make Uganda respond to the systematic violations of human rights by the RPF in Rwanda.

3. The Council demands that Rwanda take the matter to the UN Security Council for concrete measures from the United Nations, for example, pressure on Uganda, a deterrent force between the two belligerent forces, and an international force to be placed at the Rwanda-Uganda border.

4. The Council demands that military cooperation agreements between Rwanda and France continue to be respected.

5. The NDC demands that preliminary procedures for granting aid to those displaced by war be made flexible.

The NDC appealed to the international community, notably the United Nations to do everything possible to take coercive measures against Uganda which is violating the UN charter by supporting the RPF in its aggression against Rwanda militarily.

The NDC appeals to the OAU to condemn Uganda's support of the terrorist activities of the RPF and Uganda's interference in Rwanda's internal affairs.

The Council calls upon Uganda to ban all activities of the RPF on its territory, within the framework of the UN and OAU charters and international conventions on refugees.

Finally, the NDC appeals to the International Committee of the Red Cross to exert pressure on the Rwandan Patriotic Front to have those people taken hostage released.

#### **Unrest Reported in Kigali Prefecture**

*EA0303213093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1700 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Excerpts] Unrest prevails in the Mbogo commune of Kigali prefecture. In the sectors of Binaga, Rusaga, and Nyabuko about 14 people have died in the last five days while others have fled their homes fearing harassment from their neighbors, as Emmanuel Nsabimana, our colleague reports.

[Begin Nsabimana recording] News from Mbogo commune states that in many of its sectors, particularly in Binaga, Rusaga, Mbogo, and Nyabuko, some of the citizens have fled their homes fearing harassment from their neighbors. [passage omitted]

Some of the victims were suspected of being rebels [inkotanyi] collaborators, one of them was fleeing the unrest, while another was said to have failed to produce his identity papers. This caused many people, the majority of whom were from the Tutsi tribe, more than 150 now, to seek sanctuary in the Shyorongi commune and in the Rutongo commune [both around Kigali]. [passage omitted]

### **Sao Tome and Principe**

#### **New Chief of General Staff Appointed**

AB0303204193 Paris AFP in French 1201 GMT  
2 Mar 93

[Text] Sao Tome, 2 Mar (AFP)—Sao Tome's defense minister, Evaristo de Carvalho, appointed Captain Antonio Paquete de Sousa as chief of General Staff of the national Army on 2 March, official sources reported in Sao Tome.

Capt. Paquete de Sousa replaces Captain Joao Quaresma Bexigas, who was accused last month of "corruption" by some young army officers, observers noted.

The new chief of General Staff, aged 43, is known for his attachment to strict military discipline. Trained in Cuba, he commanded the police force for three years under former President Manuel Pinto Dacosta's regime.

### **Zaire**

#### **Mobutu Consults Leaders on Crisis**

AB0303215593 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French  
1800 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] The preliminary discussions for the meeting planned to resolve the present crisis prevailing in our

country continued at the Cite de la Nsele [Mobutu's residence] today. President Mobutu Sese Seko continued his consultations with the country's various political groups and social organizations. The head of state received 11 members of the interregional committee of the Non-Political Organizations led by Professor Barati, who answered questions by Kipolongo Moukambilo. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Barati] As you know the crisis is very serious, and all Zairians who are nationalists should be aware of it. This is why we thoroughly reviewed the situation. Members of the non-political organizations live with the people, in other words, they are actually the people. We are the first victims of all the hesitation of the politicians. We said that we cannot remain indifferent to what is happening. This is why our discussions today took so much time.

[Moukambilo] Did you go with proposals aimed at resolving the present crisis, and which ones?

[Barati] Proposals have already been made. We are acting in line with the Sovereign National Conference and more precisely, the High Council of the Republic. You know that political compromise was suggested, and we insisted particularly on neutrality because it will help achieve a peaceful transition. We have always spoken our minds loudly, and in our 14 February statement we again stressed that the present crisis can be resolved only through negotiations. [end recording]



**Kenya****Government 'Monitoring' FORD-Asili Plans***EA0303173093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that the government was monitoring FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] -Asili's plans aimed at causing chaos, and stressed that decisive and swift action will be taken by the authorities to curb any social unrest. President Moi said the government was aware that [the] FORD-Asili hierarchy has been holding constant meetings to map out strategies to create social disobedience but assured Kenyans that the government will protect their lives and property at whatever cost.

The president said one of the strategies by the party was to use matatu [minibus] touts and hawkers but warned that anyone whose vehicle will be used for such evil designs will have his PSV [private service vehicle] forfeited. Similarly he told touts and hawkers who may try to harass wananchi [citizens] that they will face the full force of the law. President Moi was addressing a public rally at Kipkaren on the border of Kakamega and Uasin Gishu districts [western Kenya].

President Moi said that the government will ensure that all victims of those clashes went back to their homes immediately. He therefore directed district commissioners in all areas that suffered such clashes to supervise the return of wananchi to their homes forthwith, without delegating the responsibility. The president reiterated his advice to wananchi to assist one another through the harambee [self-help] spirit to rebuild their houses which were burnt. He warned that anyone who tries to burn houses in any part of the country will be prosecuted and urged the police to be vigilant.

President Moi said he was happy to hear wananchi and leaders in areas that were afflicted by the land clashes assuring him they were ready to live harmoniously with the other communities. He told them to hold consultative border meetings to discuss matters that touched on their welfare instead of blaming one another. The president advised wananchi to report to police anyone who tries to incite them to violence irrespective of his party.

He said he was astonished that even after some people were given 1,500 shillings in Bungoma to burn houses nobody had bothered to investigate the perpetrators of such evil activities. President Moi recalled that even before the general election the opposition had threatened to plunge the country into a civil war, and hence ungovernable, if they lost the election. He advised Kenyans to be wary of the continued machinations by the opposition which are aimed at achieving selfish political ends and therefore do not care the suffering the wananchi are undergoing. [passage omitted]

**Credit Agreements Signed With World Bank***EA0303171593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Kenya and the World Bank have signed three credit agreements totalling 89.4 million U.S. dollars. Of the money, 20 million dollars will finance the emergency project. 19.4 million dollars will finance agricultural sector management credit, while the education sector adjustment supplementary credit will benefit from 50 million dollars.

The agreements were signed by the World Bank's director for Eastern Africa Department, Mr. Francis Colaco. Mr. Colaco signed on behalf of his organization in his capacity as acting vice-president for Africa region. Kenya's ambassador to the United States, Mr. Denis Afande, signed for the Kenya Government.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Ambassador Afande said that the agreements reflect the cooperation existing between the World Bank and Kenya and the confidence the bank has in Kenya. He noted that the timing of the signing of the agreements was crucial as the country has since 1991 a difficult economic assistance by donors [as heard].

**Saitoti, IFC Head View Private Sector Growth***EA0303210793 Nairobi KNA in English 1620 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Nairobi, 3 Mar (KNA)—The vice president and minister for planning and national development, Professor George Saitoti, today underlined the long-standing relationship between the International Finance Corporation, IFC, and Kenya during a meeting with Sir William Rylie, executive vice president of IFC at the Treasury Building. Prof Saitoti commended the IFC for the catalytic role the organisation had played in the development and particularly in the expansion of the private sector in Kenya.

The vice-president, however, expressed concern that with the new change of economic order in Eastern Europe and Russia, resources that were coming to sub-Saharan Africa could be diverted to Russia and Eastern Europe. Prof. Saitoti observed that the IFC resources would be overstretched to the new markets and expressed fear that Africa could be marginalised.

He said that Africa was restructuring her economy to give the private sector a greater role in development, and hoped that the IFC will support these efforts. The vice-president said that Kenya on her part was continuing in major restructuring reforms and appealed for assistance from the IFC.

He mentioned the Numias Sugar Company which had in the past received funding from [the] IFC and urged the corporation to appraise the company's needs more objectively and in a positive manner. Prof Saitoti observed that Kenya has experienced major economic

problems since the withholding of balance of payments support by donors in November 1991. He said the country had to rely on local resources for its economic programmes.

The vice-president reiterated that the government is determined to continue with the restructuring programme of the economy. He said that Kenya has done her best in both political and economic reforms and pleaded with donors not to push the country beyond [its] limits.

The vice-president underlined that Kenya has gone through a very painful period, saying some of the reforms have hurt the people through escalating prices. Prof Saitoti said that the government has a responsibility to listen to the cries of the people it was serving. He emphasised that the country should not be pushed too far to the detriment of her economy.

The vice-president hoped that since the country had held a successful multiparty elections, there is no reason as to why Kenya and her donors could not reach a viable understanding. Prof Saitoti underscored that the major reforms that Kenya had implemented should make donors feel that Kenya is viable for foreign and local investment. The IFC boss in response rested Prof Saitoti's fears that sub-Sahara will continue getting her share of resource funding notwithstanding the new markets in Eastern Europe and Russia.

Sir William stressed that his corporation's capital inflows would be directed to where it is safe and will gain interest. He said Africa will have to compete for the resources with other nations and hence the need for Africa to make herself attractive to private investments. The occasion was also attended by the permanent secretary [in the] office of the vice-president and Ministry of Planning and National Development, Mr Phares M. Kuindwa, and director of planning Prof S. Mukras.

### Somalia

#### Minister Urges UN Blockade To Stop Smuggling

PM0303155493 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic  
2 Mar 93 p 4

[Report on interview with Somali Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sheikh Ismail Abdulle by 'Abdallah al-Haj in Jeddah; date not given]

[Text] Jeddah—Somali Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sheikh Ismail Abdulle has urged the UN forces in Somalia to impose an air, land, and sea blockade to prevent the smuggling of arms from neighboring states to Somalia.

In an interview with AL-HAYAH, Ismail talked about the efforts being made by the wise men of the United Somali Congress [USC] to bridge the gap between the views of Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and Somali National Alliance Leader General Mohamed

Farah Aidid to face "the threat now posed" by General Mohamed Said Harsi, who is nicknamed Morgan and is the son-in-law of former President Mohamed Siad Barre, and also to have the USC represented by one unified delegation at the Somalia national reconciliation conference scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa in the middle of March.

He said that the system of autonomous regions is the "best system of government for Somalia in the coming phase." He again called on the Arab and Islamic states to play "an effective part in the current efforts to restore security and stability in Somalia."

Asked about the degree of success achieved by the UN forces in their Somalia mission, he replied that the intervention of the UN forces was "a definite necessity which contributed to the rescue of thousands of Somalis and the safe delivery of human aid to the various areas affected by the continuation of the civil war in Somalia."

He added: "We believe that these forces have done their humanitarian duty, given our people a new lease of life, and contributed to the reduction of the theft and pillaging of humanitarian aid which used to go to the stores of the warlords and their aides. They have also played a major part in calming down the internal security situation and, by disarming the militia, have made room for hope that the warring factions would resort to dialogue, reason, and wisdom instead of infighting and military confrontation."

Asked if the presence of the U.S. forces meant that Somalia was under U.S. hegemony, he said: "The country was under the hegemony of armed gangs which wanted to deprive the Somali people of the means of leading a dignified life and to drive them to destruction. When the Somali people found themselves faced with the choice of dying or being rescued, they turned to those who would rescue them. We reject any talk of imperialist hegemony by the Americans or anyone else over our people." He added: "As an interim government, we have always been frank about the duties and role of these forces in Somalia. We always insisted that they should collect the arms, that they should draw up a specific program for disarming and for the collection of arms from all factions because these arms were the main cause of the absence of reason and the intensification of tribal fanaticism to the point of total blindness. Accordingly, we call on the UN forces to carry out a clear program in all Somali areas and regions and for all factions and forces to ensure that all arms are collected and confiscated."

He said that those who initiated the violence in the Somali capital last week "were the ones most harmed by the presence of UN forces in Somalia and who were responsible for the anarchy which enabled them to plunder and pillage other people's property. I believe that the acts of violence currently occurring in Mogadishu pose no threat to the role of the UN forces in Somalia."

He expressed the belief that "Gen. Aidid's aim behind these actions was to draw the UN forces' attention to what was going on in the south, especially in Kismaayo. Because he belongs to a political alliance in that area, he has a right to express his concern and protest against what is happening there, particularly as a cease-fire had been agreed in Addis Ababa."

He saw Gen. Morgan's entry into Kismaayo as "a violation of what was agreed at the Addis Ababa meeting and as an attempt to repeat what happened in the past when he was in that area before it was liberated from Siad Barre's supporters. I believe that, in the general interest, he should stop these adventures."

He said that "there is agreement within the USC that what Gen. Morgan is doing constitutes a violation of what was agreed and a threat to the current peace efforts. That is why we hope that the two wings of the USC would go to the reconciliation conference with one united delegation. Efforts are being made in that direction. If they do not succeed, we would hope that the USC would go to Addis Ababa with a new spirit and a joint concept until the time is ripe for solving the outstanding problems within the USC."

Asked if the rapprochement was caused by the threat of Gen. Morgan, he replied: "I do not believe so because, despite what we have been through and despite the bitter infighting, we believe that it is now time to surmount the vestiges of the past. This is the urgent wish of the USC masses."

On northeast Somalia's call for a new state, he said: "I do not believe that what the Somali Salvation Front did was

a new step. It was no surprise to us at all that the Front had been running the affairs of that region since the expulsion of Siad Barre. In Djibouti and then in Addis Ababa, we adopted the principle of autonomy for all regions. So, everything that has happened in that connection was no surprise to us."

#### Ali Mahdi Meets Horn of Africa Delegation

EA0303212393 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] The president of the Somali Republic, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, today received at his office in Mogadishu the Horn of Africa Standing Committee delegation, headed by the Ethiopian deputy foreign minister [name indistinct]. The delegation discussed with the president various issues regarding the current situation, which included the recent disturbances in Mogadishu and the fighting the southern port of Kismaayo.

Another issue discussed was the proposed reconciliation conference due to be held in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, between warring Somali factions. The conference is scheduled to take place on the 15th of this month. The Horn of Africa standing committee delegation also discussed with the Somali president progress made in the implementation of issues agreed upon in the last conference.

Discussions were also held between the Somali president and the Horn of Africa delegation on a number of areas of interest in the Horn of Africa. At the end of the meeting the leader of the delegation, who is also the Ethiopian deputy foreign minister, wished Somali factions success and a fruitful conference.



## Further on Multiparty Conference Preparations

### 'Final' Preparations Underway

MB0403064993 Johannesburg SAFA in English  
2018 GMT 3 Mar 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 3 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volk-sunie (AVU) [Afrikaner National Union], in a first for a rightwing party in the negotiating process, will be one of seven delegations to chair the weekend's multiparty planning conference at the World Trade Centre near Johannesburg.

This emerged on Wednesday [3 March] night as the final touches were put to the organising of the planning conference, which it is hoped will kick-start genuine negotiations.

The conference will have only two items on its agenda: on Friday delegates will assess the current negotiations situation and on Saturday delegates will debate the resumption of true multiparty negotiations.

Sources close to proceedings are hopeful the two-day planning conference will set a date—possibly sometime in the last week of March—for the resumption of negotiations in a forum broader than the stalled Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

By Wednesday night there was still no certainty as to how many delegations would attend the planning conference, although estimates ranged from 23 upwards: the 19 delegations which attended Codesa and possibly the Conservative Party [CP], AVU, Pan Africanist Congress, Azanian People's Organisation and the kwaZulu government.

The AVU broke away from the CP last year.

The six other delegations which will chair the planning conference are the government, African National Congress [ANC], Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Democratic Party [DP], the Transkei government and QwaQwa's Dikwaketla Party.

The chairmen whose identities are already known are Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer for the government, ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa, IFP National Chairman Dr. Frank Mdlalose, DP National Chairman Colin Eglon and MP Chris de Jager of the AVU.

Each delegation attending the conference will be given seven minutes a day to address the conference, plus three minutes on each day for discussion.

Delegations will comprise five members: three delegates and two advisers or constitutional specialists.

Friday and Saturday's proceedings will be open to the press, but radio and television crews will not be allowed

to film or record for broadcast. "We are trying to avoid grand-standing by delegations," a source explained.

Some participants want a small multiparty management-type committee to be set up after the planning conference to organise the resumption of negotiations.

"The important thing is what happens after the planning conference this weekend," the source said.

Meanwhile, the government and ANC held another round of discussions on Wednesday, this time at the World Trade Centre.

Both delegations were at pains to stress that their talks, which continued late into Wednesday night, had no direct bearing on the planning conference, but were part of a series of bilateral meetings scheduled between the two parties.

"As far as the preparations for the (planning) conference (are concerned), the logistics, the agenda, the manner in which it will function, all of that is in place," senior ANC negotiator Mohamed Valli Moosa said during a break in talks with the government on Wednesday night.

"What we really are concentrating on today (Wednesday) are outstanding negotiations between the ANC and the South African Government," he said.

Mr. Meyer confirmed the government's talks with the ANC would continue after the planning conference.

Central to these discussions are the work and reports of nine sub-committees set up to deal with a range of issues, including the armed forces, constitutional matters, the media—particularly the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] and its board of control—elections, TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, a transitional executive committee and its sub-councils.

On the issue of the SABC, Mr. Valli Moosa said: "There is agreement that the new SABC board will be independent and will be appointed by an independent panel, and that the process will be one which is negotiated between various parties.

"All that we really need to confirm at this point is how to initiate that process. That's a matter which is presently also under discussion.

"We are quite confident that the new SABC board will be one which will represent South African society as a whole..."

Mr. Valli Moosa declined to discuss details of the work of the other eight sub-committees.

The ANC/government meeting was expected to end late Wednesday night.

**Buthelezi: 'Most Important'**

MB0403115393 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1116 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] Durban March 4 SAPA—KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says the multiparty planning conference, due to start in Johannesburg on Friday [5 March], is the most important in South Africa's history.

Addressing a kwaZulu Cabinet prayer breakfast in Durban on Thursday, Mr. Buthelezi said God should be thanked that no political party had emerged victorious, because no single party could lead the country out of poverty and injustice.

What was needed at the planning conference was the combined wisdom of the African National Congress-alliance, the Inkatha Freedom Party and all other parties.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports that Mr. Buthelezi cautioned world leaders not to pre-empt the process by prescribing what should be done and by whom.

The international community had been proved wrong time and again regarding the people they had backed in southern Africa.

The media too had often been wrong, he said, as in the 1970s and early 1980s when they had backed confrontation and raised false hopes of an early collapse of the government.

**Hani: PAC Should Participate**

MB0303174393 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1653 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 3 SAPA—South African Communist Party [SACP] Secretary General Chris Hani on Wednesday opposed the government's view that the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] should not be allowed to participate in any multiparty constitutional negotiations unless it suspended its armed struggle.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported Mr. Hani as saying negotiators should not blackmail each other over their political differences.

There should be no pre-conditions for participation in constitutional negotiations, he said.

**PAC Must End Armed Struggle**

MB0303185893 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1745 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Cape Town March 3 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] will insist that the Pan Africanist Congress agrees to a suspension or termination of the armed struggle if it wanted to remain party to peaceful negotiations, DP [Democratic Party] National Chairman Mr. Ken Andrew said on Wednesday.

He said in a statement the adherence of the PAC and its armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], to the armed struggle following talks with the South African Government in Botswana was unacceptable and irreconcilable with a peaceful negotiation process leading to a new constitution for South Africa.

Mr. Andrew, who is also co-ordinator of the DP's negotiation group, said no party or organisation could expect to be part of a new forum which negotiated the process leading up to, and the content of, a new constitution while actively engaged in murder, arson and other forms of violence.

**QwaQwa To Take 'Rightful Place'**

MB0303125893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] The chief minister of QwaQwa, Dr. T.K. Mopeli, says he will ensure that QwaQwa takes its rightful place at the negotiating table. Dr. Mopeli said in the annual report of the QwaQwa Development Corporation that the area was politically part of the natural regional structure in the [Orange] Free State and should take its place in the new South African democracy.

He said that the corporation could now expand its abilities in the area of development to the greater Qwaqwa-[Orange] Free State area. Dr. Mopeli said people were encouraged by South Africa's readmittance to the international community after fearing earlier that the economy would be irreparably damaged.

**Constitutional Development Minister on Talks With AVU**

MB0203201393 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1948 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] Cape Town Mar 2 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volk-sunnie [Afrikaner National Union—AVU] and the government on Tuesday [2 March] established a mechanism to examine the possibility of Afrikaner states in a federal South Africa, Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer said on Tuesday. In a statement issued in Cape Town after talks with the AVU, which broke away from the Conservative Party last year, Mr. Meyer said a committee would inquire into the common ground between the AVU and the government on the autonomy and borders of the regions.

The committee would further study the AVU's proposal on how such a state or states could accommodate the homogeneity of the Afrikaner nation. He said while there had been agreement on the principle of strong autonomous regions, the two parties had differed on the practical application of this principle.

Mr. Meyer said the AVU proposed regional governments of which two would have Afrikaner majorities. The AVU has proposed Afrikaner states in northern South Africa with Pretoria as its core, and in part of the Cape Province.

### AVU Amends Self-Determination Policy

MB0203170193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1600 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] The Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union—AVU] says it has amended its policy on self-determination to such a degree that it will now even be acceptable to elements within the ANC [African National Congress]. AVU leader Andries Beyers said his party had accepted the realities of the South African situation and would not try to negotiate for an exclusive Afrikaner state. He said the AVU would take part in multiparty negotiations to bargain for a degree of self-determination for its people. The party would try to reach an understanding with the government during talks in Cape Town on the question of self-determination.

Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer said, before the start of the talks, that ideas would be discussed as well as points of agreement with the AVU on the government's concept of a future regional dispensation, especially with regard to multiparty negotiations.

### Pik Botha Comments on Black Support for NP

MB0403073393 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
26 Feb 93 p 13

[Report on "comprehensive" interview with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha by BEELD political editor Alf Ries: "Pik's plan to gain black support for the NP"—place and date not given; first paragraph BEELD introduction]

[Text] With apartheid behind it, it is now possible for the National Party [NP] to attract substantial support among blacks through its determination, experience, and honesty. For many blacks the NP offers a better alternative than does the ANC [African National Congress]. The NP's ability to persuade new voters that their vote is indeed secret could prove decisive. So says Transvaal NP leader Mr. Pik Botha in a comprehensive interview with BEELD political editor Alf Ries.

Mr. Botha remains optimistic about the NP's prospects in the election. That is because the NP is the only party with significant support among all the population groups. He has no doubt that most South Africans support a government of national unity. The reason is obvious: Most voters want the NP to retain co-responsibility in the management of the country.

Asked whether the NP could win an election, Mr. Botha replied in the affirmative. He pointed out, however, that at this point it was not possible to accurately predict the result, because there is much that can still happen before an election. Nor is it possible now to know how accurate and reliable opinion polls are, or what role fear of intimidation would play in the surveys.

Mr. Botha gave the example of a black friend who told him that within one week he had given three different

answers to the question of who he would vote for. First he said he would vote for the ANC; 3 days later he said he would vote for the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. That was because he believed that the pollsters were from one or other of the two organizations. He told Mr. Botha that if he could be convinced that his vote would really be secret, he would vote for the NP.

Mr. Botha said he once asked a black South African why there are blacks who support the NP. "I had reasoned that it would be odd for blacks to support a party which not long ago was responsible for the pass laws, influx control, and separation on the grounds of color in almost all the important areas of human activity.

"The answer was revealing. They do not support the NP because they love it, but because they consider the NP to be a better alternative than the ANC. The man, a school principal, had decided to support the NP because ANC members had taken pupils out of schools to take part in a political campaign. That convinced him that the ANC does not really care for the long-term interests of black people."

Mr. Botha said there are many other examples of how intimidation causes blacks to reject the ANC. "I am not saying the ANC leadership approves of this kind of action or is even aware of it. If they are aware of it, they are powerless to do anything about it.

"That is why I believe that it is possible for the NP to attract substantial support among blacks by means of determination, experience, and honesty. Of course, there is hard work ahead for us. We will have to be innovative in what we do and in our planning. Our black people know, and can see, that apartheid is a thing of the past. The main issues will be better housing, education, medical services, and job opportunities. In general people wish for a better life, free from human slaughter, intimidation, and the prevailing violence."

Asked what plans he is making as Transvaal NP leader to reach the black community in the province, Mr. Botha said in this he is guided by black NP members. "We cannot simply storm in. We must go about it in such a way that our new voters do not gain the impression that we take their support for granted. We will have to consider carefully what it is that can give them the best hope for a better life. They will ask themselves who they can trust in the long term, and which party keeps its word. What is particularly important, however, is that we must bear in mind what things, what ways of behavior, are seen and accepted as good manners and courtesy. Now that apartheid is gone, it means we are able to get to know one another with greater openness and better understand each other's thinking and patterns of behavior. We will have to reorient ourselves and learn what the important communal and social happenings are that they are involved in daily. Apart from the political gain involved, it is a source of enrichment to be able to share happiness and grief, success and disappointment. It is important that this sharing be genuine."



It is a fact that traditional leaders continue to play an important role in the rural areas. Their permission will have to be obtained before meetings can be held in these areas, because it would be ill-mannered to simply storm into a chief's territory. In the urban areas the problem is different. There the NP will have to be led by businessmen, church leaders, academics, and people accepted as leaders in a particular area.

In the past we did not do this, and it was a mistake. We expected blacks simply to follow our ways. We failed to realize that many of our customs are seen as rudeness by some of our fellow countrymen. We will have to learn that no community has a monopoly on good manners.

We should not forget that we are part of Africa. From my discussions with leaders of important African countries it is clear that we should build friendships with countries to the north of us so that the whites of South Africa feel safe as Africans and are able to play a role in the development of the interests of our subcontinent. They accept us as Africans.

Mr. Botha is planning wide consultation with traditional and other black leaders to determine how to reach new voters.

He says he wants to continue his political career in the new dispensation. If his withdrawal is demanded, however, to put together a team deemed suitable for that time, then he will abide by such a decision.

He believes that the NP will be able to negotiate a constitution which excludes majority domination.

For the first time the NP's policies are in line with acceptable principles adopted by all the industrial democracies in the world. Unfortunately, NP supporters and new voters have not fully realized the implication of this. This will be an important topic of discussion in a future election. The electorate does not want another Somalia.

Responding to a question on how he sees South Africa in the year 2000, Mr. Botha said the problem is that there are two crystal balls. Bearing in mind that history could turn out to be very different from one's wishes or predictions, his vision is two-fold.

On the one hand he sees a country torn by clashes, strife, and a power struggle. It does not matter how well the interim phase is mapped out on paper. The country is doomed if parties concentrate on a mere power struggle over the next five or six years.

On the other hand, if energies are concentrated on an honest desire to build a new nation despite our diversity, with restrictions on the exercising of power and an assurance to communities, even the black communities, that there will not be a dominating central authority in power who will use its power to suppress communities, then we will experience growth, investment, economic

growth, and employment. Then we will have money for housing, education, and medical services for all our people.

I choose this alternative and we in the Transvaal will do everything in our power to persuade our new voters to choose this alternative together with us.

### Further Reaction to Schoolbus Ambush, Killings

#### Government Offers Reward

*MB0303160293 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1507 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Cape Town Mar 3 SAPA—A reward of R[and]250,000 has been offered by the minister of law and order, Mr. Hernus Kriel, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers of six schoolchildren in the Natal Midlands on Tuesday.

"We are determined to catch the culprits and the South African Police [SAP] are working round the clock on the case," Mr. Kriel said on Wednesday.

"The government and the SAP is deeply shocked and outraged by these killings. We appeal for calm in the area. Revenge attacks will not be tolerated as they will solve nothing except to contribute towards further violence."

Reliable sources said it was believed that the attacks could have stemmed from the political conflict between IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and ANC [African National Congress] supporters.

#### Government Denounces Attack

*MB0303160193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1500 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] The government has joined other political groups in denouncing yesterday's attack near Pietermaritzburg in which six schoolchildren were shot dead. Government spokesman Dave Steward called on political leaders to urge their followers to exercise restraint and said it was crucial for peace that differences should be settled through negotiation. Several political groups believe the attack was a deliberate attempt to wreck this week's constitutional talks. The search for the killers is continuing.

#### SACC, SACP Condemn Killings

*MB0303154193 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1449 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 3 SAPA—The South African Council of Churches [SACC] and the South African Communist Party [SACP] on Wednesday added their voices in condemning Tuesday's massacre of six children at table mountain near Pietermaritzburg.

SACP General Secretary Chris Hani in a statement said brutality of this order must be condemned outright and he trusted the killers would be brought to book as speedily as possible.

"Until the facts are known, I do not wish to speculate about the identity of the perpetrators. It is however, a sad fact that whenever the negotiations process is poised at a delicate moment, massacres of this kind seem to occur," Mr. Hani said.

He appealed to all parties, leaders and the SACP membership to ensure maximum restraint. "Allegations and counter-allegations only fuel the unending spiral of violence," Mr. Hani said, adding that the negotiations process must not be derailed.

The National Executive Committee of the SACC said all sense of humanity must have abandoned the perpetrators of the massacre.

The SACC further called on the authorities to track down the killers and bring them before court, and called for an end to the "senseless round of violence" that caused deep distress to families and the nation.

#### **Violence Declines; Strife in Natal Continues**

MB0303173993 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1538 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 3 SAPA—Although Natal remains the hotbed of political strife, countrywide violence seems to be subsiding, according to a Human Rights Commission [HRC] monitoring report for February.

Nationwide violence claimed 166 lives last month—with 68 percent of those in Natal, the HRC figures show. Added to January's total of 175, this year has seen 341 people killed.

This means a monthly average of 170.5 deaths, a considerable drop compared with last year's monthly average of 291.6.

February's total of 166 deaths was also markedly down compared with the same period last year when 234 people were killed.

Last month, violence claimed 39 lives in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, one of the lowest monthly totals since the conflagration began here in July 1990, the HRC said.

In January, 51 people were killed in the region, while 112 died in February last year.

#### **'Major Gains' for ANC in Political Negotiations**

MB0103113593 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
1 Mar 93 p 11

[Report by Patrick Laurence: "Talks: Who's the Top Scorer?"]

[Text] South Africa's political negotiations are a process of give and take, in which the negotiating parties strive to take more than they give or—less cynically—try to take enough to justify what they have to give.

With the resumption of multiparty negotiations now imminent after a nine-month hiatus, it is pertinent to ask how the two dominant parties, the African National Congress (ANC) and the De Klerk administration (DKA), have fared so far.

Using a different metaphor, what tactical retreats have they conducted in order to make strategic advances and, critically, who has gained the most ground in the contest?

Viewed from one perspective, the ANC has achieved major gains. Some middle-ranking members of President F.W. de Klerk's ruling National Party [NP] and of his parliamentary caucus think so; they have expressed fears that De Klerk surrendered too much ground to the ANC.

One major concession by the DKA concerns the ANC bottomline demand that the constitution for a non-racial South Africa be drafted by a popularly elected constituent assembly.

When the negotiating process began after the release of Nelson Mandela in February 1990, the DKA wanted the constitution to be drawn up by a multi-party conference, in which the power of the ANC would be muted by the presence of a plethora of smaller parties. Now, however, the DKA accepts that only the democratically elected constituent assembly or constitution-making body will have the moral authority to confer legitimacy on the new constitution.

Another major concession by the DKA concerns its proposal that the decisions of the constituent assembly be vetted and, if necessary, vetoed by a powerful second chamber, in which representation would be weighted in favour of smaller parties.

That has now been taken off the DKA's agenda for the time being; it may resurface in a modified form via the National Party's elected delegates when the constituent assembly begins its work next year.

The DKA appears to have lost another critical battle: it originally demanded markedly high majorities for the adoption of the new constitution by the constituent assembly (70 percent for general clauses and 75 percent for clauses relating to regional affairs); now it seems to have accepted that it will not get more than the two-thirds majority offered by the ANC.

On the vital issue of the powers and boundaries of regions, the DKA has made yet another retreat. Where it once wanted the multi-party conference to all but settle these questions in advance, leaving the constituent assembly little more to do than complete the formalities, it now agrees that the final decisions should be taken by the constituent assembly.

Apparently abandoned, too, are the DKA's original plans—contained in the proposals approved by the NP's special federal congress in September 1991—for a collective or troika presidency, a rotating president and a clause in the "final" constitution prescribing power-sharing in perpetuity. The sense that the DKA has been outmanoeuvred and forced to pull back, rather than having conducted a series of tactical retreats, is reflected in an editorial in the conservative newspaper, *The Citizen*.

"If the government makes any more concessions," the newspaper states, "it might as well give up now and hand the country over to the ANC, since the ANC is getting its way on most vital issues."

But against that it can be argued—and is by DKA loyalists—that the DKA has kept its head in a difficult process and successfully advanced its key objectives. Its steadfast defence of its overall objectives has been combined with flexibility over the mechanisms for achieving them, DKA men reckon.

The core objectives are defined as power-sharing, federalism (as a way of dividing and therefore sharing power), a market economy, a justiciable Bill of Rights and—associated with it—constitutional guarantees against domination of one group by another.

The proposed transitional government of national unity (TGNU)—in which power will be shared between all parties obtaining five percent of the vote in the constituent assembly elections in proportion to their showing in the poll—is a form of power-sharing, whatever objections the ANC may have to the phrase.

The TGNU will not necessarily last longer than five years after the elections, a limitation which causes conservatives to scornfully assert that the DKA has been outmanoeuvred. A rejoinder is, however, in order.

The DKA's achievement in negotiating a deal which will give De Klerk's NP a guarantee role in the governance of South Africa until the end of the century should not be underestimated.

As *The Economist* notes in an editorial written with the advantage of the perspective of distance, the deal is "a breath-taking achievements" by De Klerk, ensuring that the NP, "the inventor of apartheid", will remain in power until the close of the century.

On the crucial question of federalism the ANC stance has shifted during the negotiation process.

It has moved from a position of regarding regionalism as a form of neo-apartheid to recognition of the need for effective regional government. According to a well-placed observer who has followed bilateral discussions between the DKA and the ANC closely, the ANC now accepts that there should be autonomous regions.

Regionalism, as everyone knows, is code language for federalism, the "F-word" of South African politics. The

ANC's changed thinking on regionalism marks a softening of its opposition to federalism.

On another critical issue—that of economic policy—there has been an even more significant change in ANC thinking.

From a stand propagating nationalisation of mines, banks and "monopoly industry", the ANC has come to reject a centralised, command economy in favour of a mixed one with a strong private sector. At the same time the ANC has begun to look to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund—those bastions of international capitalism—for help in the reconstruction of South Africa.

On the Bill of Rights the differences between the DKA and the ANC are about timing and detail, not essence.

There is concurrence that a comprehensive and justiciable Bill of Rights should be enshrined in the constitution to guarantee the rule of law—what the DKA calls a constitutional state—and to protect fundamental human rights and liberties from abuse by government power.

Who, then, has outmanoeuvred whom? The best answer is to look again at the score card and judge for yourself.

#### **Special Edition of ANC Negotiations Bulletin**

*MB0203154193 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1216 GMT 2 Mar 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress—ANC, Department of Information and Publicity: "ANC Negotiations Bulletin, Special Edition, Number 21, 19 February 1993—This is a discussion document and does not necessarily reflect the views of the ANC"]

[Text]

#### **Introduction**

The National Executive Committee [NEC] of the ANC [African National Congress] met in full plenary session from 16-18 February, 1993 in Soweto, Johannesburg. During its first meeting for 1993, the NEC reviewed the work of its National Working Committee [NWC], and received reports from the Organising Department, the Negotiations Commission and the Elections Commission.

The meeting discussed, at length, a report and recommendations from the Negotiations Commission. In a resolution on negotiations, the NEC committed the ANC to a comprehensive programme of reconstruction and development, which will proceed in tandem with the transition to democracy.

The NEC endorsed the multi-party negotiations planning conference to be held on 5&6 March, 1993 with a view to a speedy resumption of Codesa [Convention for



a Democratic South Africa]. The ANC will enter into discussion with a range of political parties in pursuance of this objective.

#### **NEC Resolution on Negotiations and National Reconstruction**

Further to our adopted document "negotiations, a strategic perspective" this meeting of the NEC decides as follows:

1. We reject the National Party's power sharing proposal either for a permanent or fixed period.

2. In the interest of reconstruction and peace and the need to minimise the potential threat to democratic advance from divisive forces in the period immediately following the adoption of the new constitution, we declare our support for an interim government of national unity (IGNU) which would exist up to the point of the adoption of the new constitution. After the adoption of the new constitution the IGNU would continue in the same form as a government of national unity and reconstruction (GNUR) in order to phase in structures provided for in the new constitution.

The GNUR would exist for a specified limited duration, whose term would come to an end by the first election under the new constitution, which would be held no later than five years after the elections for the constituent assembly (CA).

3. Such a GNUR shall be governed by the overriding principle that minority parties shall not have the powers to paralyse the functioning of the executive or to block the process of restructuring, more particularly:

(a) It shall be made up of an executive in which there will be proportional representation of all the parties elected to the CA subject to a minimum threshold of 5 percent of the seats in the constituent assembly.

(b) The president shall be elected by a simple majority of the constituent assembly.

(c) Representatives of minority parties in the cabinet shall be appointed by the president in consultation with the leaders of each party in question. The president shall have the right to insist on an alternative if the person proposed by such leader is, for specified reasons, unacceptable.

(d) In general the president shall exercise his or her executive powers after consultation with the cabinet.

(e) In the case of certain specified powers the president shall exercise his or her powers in consultation with the parties represented in the cabinet. In the event of a disagreement the president's decisions shall require support from  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the members of cabinet.

(f) The specified powers mentioned in (e) are still to be negotiated and before an agreement is reached in this regard a detailed mandate will have to be obtained from the NWC sitting with either the chairperson or secretary of each region.

4. The meeting further reaffirms its positions concerning the constituent assembly that the constituent assembly shall be a sovereign constitution-making body which will be bound only by agreed general constitutional principles. It should be composed of representatives elected on the basis on national and regionalists. It would take decisions by a two thirds majority.

Matters pertaining to the powers and functions of regions will also require an additional two thirds majority of the regional representatives sitting as a whole. The constituent assembly should complete its work as quickly as possible and not later than nine months after its election.

The ANC will continue to negotiate the issue of an effective deadlock breaking mechanism which would be used in case the constituent assembly is unable to conclude its work within the specified time frame.

5. The meeting of the NEC resolved that work should continue to build a national consensus on the question of future regional government, through discussions with other parties and organisations. All decisions concerning the powers, functions, boundaries an structure of regional government should be decided by the constituent assembly. Any commission on regions that may be established by a multi-party forum would, apart from delimiting electoral regions for the constituent assembly elections, only make recommendations to this assembly.

#### **6. Programme of reconstruction and development.**

In endorsing the package concerning inter alia a government of national unity, the NEC affirmed that such arrangements must, during the transition period itself, be reinforced by an effective programme of reconstruction and democratic transformation.

The ANC immediately needs to embark on a process to consolidate its ranks, supporters and those of the broad democratic forces around a transitional strategy to empower the oppressed majority.

This will entail:

—Identifying those key sections of the organs of state that require restructuring as a matter of priority;

—Evolving an affirmative action programme, with definite time frames, to reconstruct the organs of state in conformity with a democratic society;

—Far-reaching programme of social and economic reconstruction to address the pressing needs of the majority of South Africa;

—A process of consultation and mobilisation of mass democratic forces and the convening of a conference on reconstruction and broad strategy. Such a conference to be held within four months.

### Negotiations Planning Conference

It is generally agreed that there should be a negotiations planning conference. The purpose of this conference is to facilitate the resumption of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. The proposed date for the conference is 5th & 6th March, 1993.

On the agenda would be: an assessment of the current situation and the resumption of multilateral negotiations.

The conference would be convened on the basis of each party inviting one other. The venue is however not agreed to. The World Trade Centre has however been considered as a possibility.

A panel of chairpersons would be selected from parties represented. As for the size of the delegations, this would be about three delegates from each party or organisation.

The principle of inclusivity would be used to invite all political parties and organisations. This would mean that all the parties which participated in Codesa would be invited together with the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], CP [Conservative Party], AVU [Afrikaner Volksunie—Afrikaner National Union], AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging—Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and the HNP [Herstigte Nasional Party—Reformed National Party]. The NP [National Party] regime has proposed that bantustan administrations be also invited. The ANC has rejected this.

The ANC has proposed that the conference be completely open to the media. The NP regime does not agree with this approach. This matter is still under discussion.

The ANC proposal on how to deal with armed formations prior to the formation of the TEC [Transitional Executive Council], it is proposed that all armed formations, including the SADF [South African Defense Force] and MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC military wing], present a complete list of all arms and personnel for an independent audit and possible control. There should be a moratorium on further recruitment.

During the TEC phase, all armed formations would then be placed under joint control and be accountable to the TEC. Once an election takes place, the interim government of national unity would then restructure the armed forces in terms of the new constitution.

### Transitional Executive Council

#### Legislation

The ANC has submitted a draft of the legislation in terms of which the TEC could be established. This proposal is in accordance with the agreements already arrived at Codesa. The NP regime has yet to respond to this.

### Tasks of the TEC

The TEC has two important tasks: Firstly, the leveling of the playing field; and secondly, the preparations for elections.

The leveling of the playing field would be achieved through the sub-councils for law and order and defense and the independent media commission.

#### Sub-Councils for Law and Order

The ANC has further submitted detailed proposals relating to the sub-councils dealing with the joint control over the armed formations and law and order. The regime is due to respond to these proposals shortly.

#### The Role of Traditional Leaders in Negotiations

The ANC has proposed that traditional leaders should be invited with the right to speak at the Codesa plenary meetings, participate fully in the deliberations and be part of the decision making at these plenary meetings. However, they may only attend meetings of the Management Committee as observers but shall have the right to make representation to this committee on matters that affect them. As for representation, it is suggested that this be on a provincial basis. These arrangements do not affect the agreement that the TEC and its sub-structures will be composed only of representatives of political parties/organisations. These issues have been canvassed fully with Contralesa [Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa].

#### Why We Reject the NP Regime's 'Power-Sharing'

##### The National Party's concept of 'power-sharing'

When the NP regime proposed the idea of a power-sharing government they wanted such a government to:

Have a rotating president. In other words leaders of all parties in the government would take turns to be president of the country every six months or so;

Take its decisions by consensus. In other words minority parties in the government would be able to veto any decision;

Power-sharing should be a permanent feature of the new constitution.

In short, power-sharing means that all parties, regardless of the number of votes they receive, would be equals in the government. This makes a mockery of elections, and ensures that an electoral victory for the ANC is rendered meaningless.

Our objection to power-sharing is therefore based on principle.

**The ANC's Concept of a Government of National Unity**

- A government of national unity must be based purely on electoral results. Its composition must reflect voter preferences and nothing else.
- Minority parties should not be in a position to paralyse the functioning of government by enjoying veto powers.
- The government of national unity must be able to embark upon a programme of national reconstruction and transformation of the various organs of state.

The government of national unity (both interim and government of national unity and reconstruction) should therefore:

Have a single president elected by the constituent assembly;

Have representation of parties in the cabinet in proportion to the number of seats each have in the constituent assembly;

The president should exercise executive authority.

On certain specified matters decisions would be taken by a 2/3 majority of the cabinet.

The composition and function of a government of national unity, while being as inclusive as possible, must not stand in contradiction to the principle of majority rule.

The ANC is opposed to the NP regime's proposal of power-sharing. Such a proposal has no other purpose than to guarantee minority parties a place in government. It is self-serving. It is also a means of ensuring the survival of the National Party for a further period. The proposals also in effect mean that the minority parties would hold a veto over the majority party. Such an agreement does not make for good government let alone enabling the government to take the necessary steps to pursue the reconstruction of our country.

The ANC's proposal does not seek to share power but to harness it for the purpose of rebuilding a reconstructing our society. It places national interests above that of the parties concerned. Underlying the proposal is an attempt to develop national unity. It is a nation-building exercise. It reflects the tolerance necessary for differing political views. It is also an attempt to undermine counter-revolutionary forces which would seek to destabilise the new government.

**Antonov Plane Lands in Phalaborwa 1 Mar**

MB0303141093 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Mar 93 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Govt Crackdown on Illegal Cross-Border Flights and Arms Exports"]

[Excerpts] Cape Town—Government, which is investigating a "mystery" flight into Africa from Johannesburg at the weekend by a Russian-registered aircraft, yesterday issued a blunt warning against unauthorised arms exports.

The inquiry was launched after an Antonov air freighter, leased by a Vereeniging-based firm, landed on Monday [1 Mar] at Phalaborwa from Harare—apparently without having had official permission to leave SA. [South Africa] [passage omitted]

The investigations by the civil aviation authorities into the Antonov's flight was confirmed yesterday by Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA) Deputy Director-General Japie Smit.

It has filed a flight plan on its return from Harare via Phalaborwa to Vereeniging, as required by law, but the authorities were investigating whether a valid flight plan out of the country had been filed.

A number of Russian-registered aircraft were being used by SA licence-holders, including SAA [South African Airways] and Safair. This particular Antonov had been hired to carry express airfreight between Johannesburg and Durban during the week, but at weekends it had been hired for other purposes.

Stephane Bothma reports that the DCA has been requested to step up the monitoring of airports, civilian aircraft and flight plans. At Friday's [26 February] meeting in Pretoria, Foreign Affairs, DCA, National Intelligence Service, Air Force and Army representatives addressed allegations of unauthorised overflights of neighbouring countries and arms smuggling.

Smit confirmed Foreign Affairs had requested an urgent crackdown on pilots and companies who contravened air traffic regulations. Directives would be circulated to pilots, air companies, airport controllers and proprietors, reminding them of the regulations and promising stern action should contraventions be discovered.

Foreign Affairs southern Africa chief director Gert Grobler, who attended the meeting, said the DCA had to "nail" any private operator who deviated from flight plans and did not adhere to regulations. "We cannot afford to become embroiled in this (Angolan) conflict." [passage omitted]

Adrian Hadland reports from Pretoria that on the issue of government recognising the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government in Angola, a spokesman said while government acknowledged the MPLA had won Angola's first democratic elections last year, it would wait for peace in that country before considering opening a full embassy there. Angola did have a representative in Pretoria, while SA's consular staff had been removed from Luanda for safety reasons, the spokesman said. The question of full diplomatic relations with another country was a Cabinet decision.



**Police Head Seeks Reinstitution of Death Penalty**

*MB0303120693 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1112 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Verdrag, far northern Transvaal, March 3 SAPA—The government should lift the moratorium on the death penalty so those who murder policemen can be punished "the way they should be", South African Police [SAP] Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said on Wednesday [3 March].

He also called on all political leaders to condemn attacks on policemen and to create a climate allowing members of the force to patrol residential areas.

Speaking at the official opening of a water supply dam at the SAP training base at Verdrag, Gen van der Merwe said the time had come for the community to unequivocally state that they would not tolerate the murder of policemen.

Community policing could not come to fruition before the murders of policemen stopped.

He conceded that antagonism existed between the police and a large part of the population which had to be addressed urgently.

Gen van der Merwe said he wanted to implement community patrolling officers, especially in troubled areas, to go from door to door to meet inhabitants, to discuss their problems and to co-operate in the search for solutions.

Research had shown that person-to-person contact between police and the public was the most effective way of breaking down antagonism and restoring mutual trust and respect, he said.

"Unfortunately this dream cannot materialise while members of the South African Police are being murdered. I cannot expect my men to expose themselves to cold-blooded murder and mutilation.

"Therefore I call on the government to lift the moratorium on the death penalty so that murderers of policemen can be punished the way they should be punished."

More policemen, more funds and better training and technology were not the answer to the wave of crime and violence, he said.

**World Bank Classifies RSA as 'Middle-Income'**

*MB0303153793 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1342 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 3 SAPA—South Africa would likely receive aid equivalent to the official development assistance meted out to middle-income countries from World Bank lenders, according to the Standard Bank.

The bank's economic division in a paper entitled "What Does SA's Renewed Access to World Bank Loans Really Mean?" released on Wednesday said South Africa had probably been classified as a middle-income country.

"Indeed, discussions with the World Bank suggest that South Africa has not been classified in the same group as other countries in Africa but, rather, has been placed in the same general category as other middle-income countries like Mexico and Brazil," it said.

The total amount of official development assistance in 1990 extended to these two countries, as a guide to the amounts South Africa could have expected, amounted to 140-million US dollars for Mexico and 164-million dollars for Brazil.

Yet, the bank pointed out in theory there is no upper limit to South Africa's future borrowing.

Loans from the World Bank's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would be the main form of financial assistance extended to the country once financial sanctions against South Africa have ended.

"However, it seems unlikely that a significant degree of financial assistance will be extended to South Africa immediately following the removal of financial sanctions since, as the World Bank puts it, it does not lend into a policy vacuum."

Standard said the World Bank's lending was largely conditional on the country pursuing accepted structural adjustment policies.

"In all probability, (this will) be developed only over time, it follows that SA's resumed relations with the World Bank may, at least initially, be more cosmetic/symbolic than real."

**Correctional Services To Release 6,000 Prisoners**

*MB0303114393 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Mar 93 p 1*

[Report by Adrian Hadland: "6,000 Prisoners To Be Released Early"]

[Text] Pretoria—About 6,000 prisoners will be released early from SA's overcrowded jails this year as part of government's new correctional supervision policy.

This is in addition to the 7,500 whose release dates were moved forward this year to reduce overcrowding in prisons which are currently 130 percent overpopulated.

Announcing a new prisoner release policy earlier this year, Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok said prisoners, would have to serve the total sentence imposed by the court. He added that the total sentence would not "necessarily be served in a prison institution only".

Correctional Services spokesman Brig Gert Jonker said yesterday that correction services was introduced as a

pilot project in 1991 and more than 200 magisterial districts used the system, which allowed prisoners to serve part of their sentences at home. The department hoped that, on average, 500 prisoners would be released each month this year under correctional supervision.

The success rate of the scheme—88.6 percent since its inception—had encouraged the department to ask magistrates to use alternative sentencing options with more prisoners, Jonker said. At the end of January, almost 3,000 prisoners were serving out their sentences in their communities under conditions ranging from house arrest to daily contact with supervisors. Of these, 376 had completed their terms, while 396 had been put back into custody for breaking supervision conditions.

The department spokesman said it was intended that all SA's magisterial districts would have implemented correctional supervision by June 1.

**Thai Deputy Foreign Minister, Delegation Arrive**  
*MB0103154493 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
*1506 GMT 1 Mar 93*

[Text] Pretoria March 1 SAPA—Thailand's Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Dr. Surin Phitsuwan has arrived in South Africa for an official five-day visit, the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed on Monday [1 March]. Dr. Phitsuwan would sign a bilateral air services agreement with Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed in Cape Town on Thursday, a spokesman said. His delegation includes members of the Thai Parliament, senior government officials and Thai businessmen.

During his visit Dr. Phitsuwan would have talks with several cabinet ministers, business leaders and Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu. Members of the Thai delegation would also meet representatives of the African National Congress and possibly the Inkatha Freedom Party.

**Navy Sources Cited on Impact of Further Cuts**  
*MB2702122393 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 27 Feb 93 p 8*

[By Michael Morris: "More cutbacks could torpedo ailing navy"]

[Text] The South African Navy has almost halved its complement in five years ... and it simply cannot take much more pruning.

This is what defence analysts and naval experts hope the politicians will acknowledge as Parliament turns its attention once more to cutting State spending in the coming financial year.

Further major cuts, navy sources say, carry the risk of turning an effective maritime force into a mere coast guard with limited capabilities, "costing the country expertise that has cost billions to put together and may prove irreplaceable".

"The thought is inconceivable," one said.

As former chief of the Navy Vice-Admiral Lambert "Woody" Woodburne put it some months ago: excessive budgetary cuts and operational curtailment will cost South Africa a "prime national asset".

News that South Africa had bought a R[and]40.9 million Russian built Arctic supply vessel to replace the veteran SAS Tafelberg was brought forward this week to allay fears about the future of the maritime service.

The announcement came in the wake of an alarming hypothesis by Defence Force Chief of Staff Vice-Admiral Paul Murray that the navy and medical corps could be closed down if coast-cutting demanded it.

Defence Minister Gene Louw hastened the next day to rule out any such drastic action.

But the assurances—and the announcement of the imminent arrival of the Russian vessel—highlight the sense of precariousness that pervades South Africa's hard-pressed navy.

The navy's budget has been pared down to just less than 9 percent of the defence budget—just over half what it was in 1977—and further cuts are expected in the coming Budget.

Since 1987 the navy has cut 6,000 posts—40 percent of its complement.

It is understood that Chief of the Navy Rear-Admiral Simpson Anderson has made clear his view that he would not know where to make further cuts if asked to do so.

"We have been cut to the bone. We have gone as far as we can," one source said.

What particularly irks the navy is that, of all three arms of the service, it probably has the most effective peace time role—not merely in protecting and patrolling fishing grounds and trade routes, providing invaluable support in rescue missions and playing a role in pollution prevention and control, but in the political front line, showing the flag and extending South African diplomacy across the globe.

SAS Tafelberg has been particularly prominent in this role in the past few years in voyages to places as far afield as Turkey, Somalia and Bangladesh.

Tafelberg's replacement, the Russian-built Juvent, will boost hopes that this role, at least, is acknowledged and valued by the political establishment.

Of greater strategic concern is the navy's offensive capacity.

The loss of the frigate fleet—with its deep-sea and anti-submarine capacity—was a major blow.

But, sources say, if the navy can keep, upgrade and eventually replace its nine strike craft and three submarines—still serviceable for at least another eight years—the service will retain the offensive edge that is a strategic necessity in protecting the country's 2,600 km coastline and the sea-bound traffic which carries more than 90 percent of its international cargoes.

"We have a tremendous asset and we can only hope that everybody will want to keep it," the source said.

At the end of the day, whether or not sailors have been comforted by Louw's assurances and the acquisition of an Arctic supply ship, next month's Budget will be the more telling guide to the Government's attitude to seaborne defence.

#### \* OFS Farmers Predict Transkei 'Border War'

93AF0277D Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT* in Afrikaans  
4 Dec 92 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Border Wars Back To Stay"]

[Text] Orange Free State Boers from near the border of Transkei are now getting a bloody foretaste of the new South Africa because armed black gangs are automatically attacking white residences and cars and fleeing back across the Transkei border where they cannot be pursued before the police have a chance to act.

Working men are accompanied to and from their jobs by heavily armed police convoys. Dozens of people have been shot at with automatic weapons and some have even been killed during the attacks. There has been several thousand rands worth of damage and the anarchy is still continuing.

Eyewitnesses say that the reaction of the Transkei police to the attacks on white drivers seems conspicuously one of not caring. And precious little has been done so far to put an end to the attacks.

Pretoria's and Umtata's plans to stem the violence have basically led to nought. There are indications that the Boers will be permanently engaged in an extended shooting war along the country's borders.

#### \* Call For English Homeland Causes Stir in CP

93AF0277B Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans  
4 Dec 92 p 4

[Unattributed article: "English Homeland: CP (Conservative Party) Sparks Might Fly"]

[Text] Sparks might fly within the Conservative Party [CP] about a statement made by a CP presidential council member, that it might be possible for an English white homeland to be established next to an Afrikaner white homeland.

The presidential council member, the English-speaking Mr. Clive Derby-Lewis, told the *BEELD* yesterday that his remark in an article in *DIE TRANSVALER* is not in conflict with CP policy.

However, Mr. Carl Werth, CP chairperson in Natal, does not agree with that. According to a report from Durban, he stated that this is "absolutely" in conflict with CP policy. The accepted CP policy is a state that would include Afrikaners and all other white patriots who identify with the Afrikaner cause.

"There can be no question at all of a national state for English speakers."

Mr. Werth, also a member of the presidential council, said that he did not know who Mr. Derby-Lewis speaks for, "but he cannot speak for the CP."

"If he said this, then he must have discussed it with the CP leaders, because this definitely represents a major change in the established and real CP policy," said Mr. Werth.

In the article, Mr. Derby-Lewis said: "In reality we are a single white nation but two white peoples in this country. [sentence as published] Hence, it would not be impossible for an English white homeland to be established next to an Afrikaner white homeland. Perhaps then the world will come to its senses and realize that a white nation is a reality in South Africa, without it being racist."

Mr. Derby-Lewis said yesterday that he would not debate his colleagues through the newspapers. "This is something that Mr. Werth will yet learn."

#### \* HNP Assails CP's Mobilization Plan

93AF0277A Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans  
4 Dec 92 p 4

[Unattributed article: "HNP (Reformed National Party) Attacks CP (Conservative Party) About Mobilization Plan"]

[Text] The Reformed National Party [HNP] has joined other right-wing parties in criticizing the Conservative Party [CP] on its mobilization plan.

In *DIE AFRIKANER*, the HNP's newspaper, HNP leader Mr. Jaap Marais asked why the CP did not consult beforehand with other right-wing parties and groups if its goal was a national sampling.

The report, entitled "CP Mobilization Alienates Others," noted that the CP unilaterally decided that it would be the "main vehicle" that would "sample all sectors of the population."

Mr. Marais stated that the CP antagonizes other groups with its attitude of self-conceit and "actually spurs them into misgivings about the CP's motivation for the mobilization plan."



The fact that the CP did not consult with other rightwingers beforehand "leaves the indelible impression of a plan that was designed solely for party-political reasons, specifically to try to lift the CP out of a state of despondency and internal division."

The Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB] had said earlier that with its mobilization plan, the CP was getting

into territory, which could mean its end because the AWB already occupied that territory.

Mr. Robert van Tonder from the Boer State Party also said that he doubted whether it would ever be possible for the turtlelike CP, with its older membership, to become militarily mobilized.

**Angola****UNITA Forces Overran Lunda Sul Diamond Mine**

*MB0303195193 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] The patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] overran the Chitotola Diamond Mine in Lunda Sul Province at the end of February. Following bloody clashes in the province, troops belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola also occupied Cambulo post in Dundo, where the enemy suffered many losses. The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel learned this from reliable sources in the FALA General Staff's Operations Sector.

**Air Force Reportedly Bombs Caluquembe 3 Mar**

*MB0303201993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] The small town of Caluquembe in Huila Province was today cruelly bombed by the air force of Engineer Eduardo dos Santos' organization. Our correspondent Isidro Pires reports.

[Begin Pires recording] At about 1545 [1445 GMT] today, 3 March, the air force of Marcolino Moco's government, coming from Lubango, bombed intensively the town of Caluquembe, using 250 kg- and 500 kg-bombs, causing many human and material losses among the civilian population. The damage caused by the bombing of Caluquembe town are incalculable. Caluquembe residents, who on many occasions were victims of inhuman actions carried out by the Luanda [word indistinct] and bloodthirsty government, strongly condemn this antipeople behavior, expressing their firm confidence in the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and their incontestable guide General Dr. Savimbi. [end recording]

**FLEC-FAC Captured Missing UN Officer**

*MB0303203093 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] The Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave- Armed Forces of Cabinda [FLEC-FAC] today claimed to have captured the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 captain who disappeared last week. According to information, the FLEC-FAC captured the UN official to influence the United Nations to adopt a stand regarding the secession of that part of the national territory. Official sources told the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] [words indistinct] that UN troops in Angola would be respected by the organization.

**UNITA Intensifying Attacks on Huambo**

*MB0303203493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Fighting continues in the city of Huambo. A source in the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] General Staff has just told Angolan Television that fighting is intensifying. Jonas Savimbi's men intensively shelled the city throughout the night and this morning. The FAA source reports the most intense clashes inside the city occurred on 5 de Outubro Avenue, where the government forces killed a number of rebel troops and captured one.

The situation remains unchanged in other parts of the country.

**UNITA Envoy Encouraged by Developments**

*LD0303221393 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2019 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Speaking to our correspondent Walter Medeiros during the flight from Addis Ababa to Frankfurt early this morning, Marques Samondo, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] representative in New York, said that he understands the disillusionment of the international community but is hopeful that peace can still be attained in Angola:

[Begin Samondo recording] I think the international community has already expressed its view. Of course UNITA recognizes the frustration of the international community, but on the other hand UNITA feels encouraged for two reasons: First, both the government and UNITA have given very clear indications that the negotiations will be resumed very soon, although of course we still do not quite know when or how; second, there are already international forces, namely the United States through its State Department, who have come to realize that sanctions and condemnations may perhaps not be the best answer—because, if a solution is to be found for Angola, the two sides, UNITA and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, must continue the dialogue—and that the important task now for the international community is to bring the two sides together and help create the best possible conditions for dialogue. [end recording]

**Mercenaries Sent To Kill UNITA Leadership**

*MB0303121793 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] The UNITA movement claims that five South African mercenaries have arrived in the city of Benguela in southern Angola, to plan an assassination attempt against senior UNITA leaders in the city of Huambo in central Angola.

UNITA said the five men will be taken to Huambo in a government helicopter to carry out the plan. UNITA said the latest information obtained by its intelligence

sources had increased concern with the security of its leadership, including Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

### UNITA Commentary on Conditions For Peace

MB0203112693 (Clandestine) *Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 2 Mar 93*

[Station commentary: "The Bitter Facts About the Angolan War"]

[Text] Angola's war needs solid and far-reaching political solutions that meet the legitimate aspirations of the Angolan people. Any solution advanced by either national or international agencies, but which evades the crux of the Angolan problem cannot in any way help Angolans to coexist in the same territory. Instead of resolving the serious Angolan crisis, the situation becomes even more critical because marginal issues are erroneously regarded as fundamental. It is in the interest of our beloved Angolan fatherland that we want to pinpoint specific facts that constitute the basis for a solution to the war.

First, Angola's war results from very bad relations and balancing mechanisms between the various ethnic groups and the higher echelons. The worsening situation was deliberately provoked by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government. The dreadful slaughter of thousands upon thousands of Angolan patriots—including men, women and children, military or otherwise—merely because they spoke Umbundo, Ganguella, Chokwe, Bacongo is in itself proof of the irrational and tempestuous type of human relations that prevail among Angolans. Right now, one cannot advance any solution without taking into account the legitimate security sentiments of the various ethnic groups. As persecution and tribal genocide spread throughout the country, with horrible deaths reported in Sumbe, Lubango, Namibe, Benguela, Caluquembe, Lobito, Cunene, Luena, Saurimo, Dondo, and Malanje, one cannot and should not look at the situation so vaguely. It is necessary to accept a serious debate on national coexistence and on every political, legal, and constitutional mechanism in order to permit Angolans to live together in the same country and with a new order established in a chronically sick nation.

Second, Angola's war concerns every Angolan. Government's brutality affects all, whether they are workers, peasants, intellectuals, entrepreneurs, students, priests, Protestant pastors ??????nd which cause death, so that weapons are silenced once and for all. It is imperative that any solution should be supported by Angolans, instead of being an ugly and brutal imposition which does not take into consideration the sentiments of citizens. The leaders' watchwords are still the same: To kill every member of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and to destroy everything that carries UNITA's insignia. The hatred that

MPLA leaders feel against UNITA cannot be overcome by mere words unless the people organize themselves as a force to defend their legitimate and democratic rights.

Third, it would be a bad start for a solution to Angola's problems if one does not seriously discuss the various national themes affecting the daily lives of Angolans, instead of only tackling a cease-fire without the presence of a mediating force capable of outdoing the armed forces and militarized civilians involved in the conflict. What idea is this of two football teams playing on their own while the referee is sitting on the bench with the whistle in his pocket and who has not even conferred with his linesmen before the match started? It would be a football match in which kicks and blows on the shin-bone were regarded as a general rule. In the end, there would only be deaths and the spectators would say that it was the football federation's fault for not fulfilling its role in organizing the match.

Fourth, the MPLA government is bent on gaining power and subjugating other Angolans by the force of arms, instead of searching for peaceful coexistence among all Angolan groups. To legitimize this spirit of conquest and state terrorism is very dangerous for democratic humanity, particularly for us Angolans.

Fifth, yes, UNITA is for a peaceful negotiation of Angola's problems and for the search of a lasting solution. Yet, in order to achieve that all democratic and peace-loving countries ought to permit an open debate instead of introducing mechanical rules on how to tackle the Angolan problem. Without exception, those who resist against the MPLA government are for peace and dialogue, and are opposed to cowardly deaths like the ones they have become tired of witnessing daily. Until one finds a viable and lasting solution, men and women of goodwill throughout the world should not try to condemn those who resist. A bloodstained peace is unacceptable and reproachable. Democracy does not mean that it is possible to legitimize the bloody tyranny of a totalitarian system.

Sixth, there are contradictions in the intentions of the MPLA government and some circles of the international community. On the one hand, they want peace to include UNITA and on the other they isolate, strangle, malign and divide UNITA. One does not know whether the peace they are searching for means to coexist with UNITA or to eliminate UNITA. The massacre of Umbundos, Quikongos and other Angolan tribes is being carried out while international organizations display a frightening silence instead of raising their voices. For most Angolans, the battle for Huambo has become the Dunkirk disembarkation. No one in UNITA is searching for anything other than to live and let others live peacefully in Angola.

Seventh, UNITA is searching for advantageous economic relations with all countries and international economic organizations. Even as the war for national survival rages on, we remain open to the outside world



and it is up to the world to understand and live with UNITA. Let us all be pragmatic for the sake of peace, democracy and progress.

Peace, democracy and progress.

#### **UNITA Forces Reportedly Take Assango**

*MB0303120793 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Over the weekend the patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola successfully repelled the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola troops stationed in the Commune of Assango, 30 km from Gabela District, Cuanza Sul Province. During the operation, the enemy suffered two killed and lost an assortment of war materiel. This was reported by Kassonga Cangola, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area. Assango Commune is currently under National Union for the Total Independence of Angola control.

### **Mozambique**

#### **Italian Troops Arrival in Beira**

*MB0403071293 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] The UN peacekeeping force in Mozambique will be strengthened significantly later today with the arrival of Italian troops in the northern port city of Beira. Pedro Farahane reports from Maputo.

[Farahane] According to a press release from the UN operation in Mozambique, 185 soldiers are due to arrive later today on the first flight. The arrival of this contingent is timed to coincide with the docking of an Italian ship in the port city of Beira, loaded with equipment of supplies for the Italian troops. According to the communique issued in the Mozambican capital, Maputo, yesterday, the rest of the 1,300 Italian soldiers will arrive on the six other flights. All are expected to be in Mozambique by the end of March, the press release said.

An advance party of Italian troops arrived last week, and they are currently stationed in Dondo town about 30 km west of Beira in central Sofala province. The main task of the Italian troops for the UN peacekeeping operation in Mozambique will be to protect the vital transport routes throughout the country, notably the Beira, rail and road corridor linking landlocked Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean. This will allow the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops, who have been guarding the corridor for more than a decade.

Italy's defense minister, Salvo Ando, said his government has agreed to raise \$352 million to pay for the Italian army's mission in Mozambique and Somalia.

Last week the minister said the departure of troops for Mozambique had been delayed because the [word indistinct] blocked plans to finance that mission, and the Italian troops currently in Somalia, with money originally intended for development aid.

Meanwhile, the UN special envoy in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, yesterday met in Maputo with the Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Jose Manuel Brios e Gala. No statement was immediately made public, but it is assumed that the meeting dealt with the implementation of the October peace pact between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], and the role that Portugal will play in the pacification of the country. Portugal is to participate in the UN peacekeeping force for Mozambique through a military communications unit. Along with the United Kingdom and France, Portugal has also been invited to help train the new unified Mozambican Armed Forces.

### **Namibia**

#### **Government Denies Charge of Angolan Involvement**

*MB0303184893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1737 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Windhoek Mar 3 SAPA—The Namibian Government on Wednesday condemned yet another UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] accusation that Namibian troops were preparing to back Angolan Government soldiers against the rebel movement in southern Angola.

"As a government we are no longer amused by these repeated provocative allegations by UNITA which is trying, at all costs, to implicate Namibia in this unfortunate conflict in Angola," Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Andreas Guibeb told SAPA in Windhoek.

He was replying to a Luanda news report quoting UNITA radio on Tuesday.

According to the rebel radio station, an unspecified number of Namibian soldiers were grouping at two northern towns near the border and were preparing to assist Angolan Government troops in the renewed fighting.

Namibian President Sam Nujoma recently spelled out his country's policy when he called on UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi and his supporters to join hands with president Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the Angolan people to complete the implementation of the Bicesse Accords.

"The first step in that direction would be to declare a ceasefire and to return to the United Nations-sponsored peace talks at Addis Ababa," Mr Guibeb said on Wednesday, adding this was the third time such allegations had been made.

On May 31, 1991 Angola's MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) government and the rebel UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) signed peace accords in Bicesse, Portugal ending a bloody 16-year civil war in the former Portuguese colony.

The country's first multiparty elections were held in September last year. Beaten at the polls, UNITA called foul in October and resumed hostilities which have reportedly claimed many thousands of lives.

The rebel movement also failed to send a delegation to UN-sponsored peace talks in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa this week.

News reports claim mercenaries, including some from South Africa, are supporting both sides in the fighting.

### Zambia

#### Troops Run Riot Through Western Province Town

MB0303094693 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0908 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Lusaka March 3 SAPA—Zambian soldiers at Kaoma in Western Province rioted in retribution for a civilian killing one of their number on Monday [1 March].

A Ministry of Defence spokesman admitted that soldiers had rioted but denied any deaths had occurred, saying: "It is true soldiers rioted, many buildings were razed and scores of civilians were injured."

A Kaoma District spokesman also confirmed that many people had been admitted to hospital but said most were treated for minor injuries and discharged.

Radio Zambia reported on Tuesday night that Zambian soldiers rioted and looted shops in the small town of about 25,000 people in revenge for what was apparently a domestic tragedy triggered by a love affair between a soldier and a housewife.

But the radio reports were immediately denied by Western Province Minister Leonard Subulwa who described them as "inaccurate and fabricated".

Confirmed reports from Kaoma, however, said there had been violence which was quickly stilled by a crack army unit.

#### BBC Reports on Kaoma Riot

MB0303175093 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 3 Mar 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been trouble with soldiers in western Zambia. It happened at Kaoma, 400 km west of Lusaka, on the road to Mongu. The soldiers went amok on Monday [1 Mar], beating people up, looting property and burning houses, apparently in revenge for the killing of one of their colleagues. From Lusaka, Rob Makai faxed this report:

Defense Minister Ben Mwila, accompanied by other security chiefs, today (?visited) Kaoma following reports of irate soldiers going on the rampage, armed with rifles and machetes. The government team is now assessing the situation in the town, said to be calm but tense. News of the trouble in Kaoma stunned television viewers last night when, in a news flash, reporter Elliott Chirwa said 10 people had been killed, some beheaded, while about 1,000 had been injured by the rampaging. Three hours later, the station broadcast a denial from the government spokesman, who said the report was untrue, malicious, and unfounded. However, the true picture emerged today, with [word indistinct] reports that while no deaths are confirmed, more than 20 people have been admitted to Kaoma Hospital and a number of houses have been burned down and businesses looted. One prominent businesswoman is said to be in a coma, following a severe beating by the soldiers, who were apparently looking for her husband, who was away in Mongu at the time. Reports say the soldiers suspected him of being involved in the death of their colleague.

The soldiers, from the nearby Lwella Barracks went on the warpath following the discovery of the body of a clinical officer from their hospital, Corporal Simon Konka, whose body was found dumped at the maize relief shed. According to eyewitnesses, the murderers had gorged out the man's eyes and cut out his tongue and penis. Some observers say this is a typical revenge for adultery, but the soldiers believe it was a ritual murder.

A television crew is reported to have taken pictures of the carnage and the victims, and also interviewed the minister for Western Province, Leonard Subulwa, confirming the incident, but the government spokesman denied (?such) had been done and the footage has not been screened.

## Cote d'Ivoire

### Essy Comments on Gbeta, Taylor, Liberia

AB0303202293 Abidjan LA VOIE in French  
3 Mar 93 p 4

[Interview with Foreign Minister Amara Essy by LA VOIE reporter Charles Bede—in Gbeta; date not given]

[Text] On 27 February, the Ivorian village of Gbeta, located 28 km away from Danane, was bombed by the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group, ECOMOG. The Ivorian Government condemned the aggression. Dispatched to the village with Leon Konan Koffi and Emile Constant Bombet, ministers of defense and of interior, respectively, Amara Essy agreed to be interviewed by "LA VOIE."

[Bede] Mr. Minister, what are your feelings about this ECOMOG aggression?

[Essy] As a diplomat, I do not want to describe it as this or that and I do not accuse anybody. We noted the event and are waiting ECOWAS' explanations.

[Bede] Are you surprised by this ECOMOG air attack?

[Essy] I am surprised, because in no way has ECOMOG been mandated to attack states. ECOMOG has been mandated to defend itself if it were attacked, and that is what the Abuja declaration means. We want to achieve integration within ECOWAS, and this implies that states should work together honestly and trust one another, which is why I did not sensationalize this situation. We strongly protested the bombing, and we are waiting for reaction from the ECOWAS chairman. Cote d'Ivoire has never been a warmonger.

We made a statement which, I think, was moderate. We dare to hope that ECOMOG was mistaken.

[Bede] What steps have been taken at Gbeta to protect the villages and the security forces on duty at this Cote d'Ivoire-Liberia border post, which is a fighting and insecurity zone?

[Essy] The ministers of defense and interior know the situation. They have assured the citizens and military. Appropriate measures will be taken.

[Bede] Do you not think that this ECOMOG attack is linked to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's support for Charles Taylor, the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL?

[Essy] Why do you want Cote d'Ivoire to support Charles Taylor? What would be Cote d'Ivoire's interest in imposing a head of state in Liberia. Whether it is Sawyer, Bacchus or Taylor, how would this help Cote d'Ivoire?

[Bede] Mr. Minister, a number of facts are likely to prove ECOMOG right. First, there is the presence of Taylor's rebels near the village of Gbeta, with a great number of

them taking refuge under the bridge linking the two border posts of Gbeta and Loguato. Colonel Coley, a Gambian mercenary of Charles Taylor, whom you met at the border, praised the good and neighborly relations between Charles Taylor's troops and those of Cote d'Ivoire at this border. We even had the opportunity to see Taylor's headquarters in Danane.

[Essy] You know, it is very easy to accuse us. Liberians are fighting among themselves, and it is not our role to interfere in their domestic affairs. What is going on in Liberia is disinformation. Everybody knows it. I think that as an Ivorian, one should be coolheaded. As you saw it, those who attacked Cote d'Ivoire are not Liberian factions, but elements of a foreign army.

[Bede] ECOMOG has always accused the Ivorian Government of arming Taylor at a time when people were talking about disarming the various factions in an effort to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

[Essy] For which reason would Cote d'Ivoire do it? Charles Taylor used to be the director of public contracts under General Samuel Kanyon Doe's regime. He knows Cote d'Ivoire and had relations with business establishments in Abidjan. It is only the case of Charles Taylor that is considered, because after all, he is the person people either fear or hate, but actually, whether Taylor, Sawyer, or Bacchus is president, what difference will this make to Cote d'Ivoire?

Nobody can impose a president in Liberia. The solution to the Liberian problems lies with Liberians themselves. As long as there is no consensus among them, no foreign force can impose a head of state on them.

### FPI Leader Returns From Visit, Comments

AB0303192393 Abidjan LA VOIE in French  
2 Mar 93 p 2

[Interview with Laurent Gbagbo, secretary general of the Ivorian Popular Front, FPI, in Abidjan on 2 Mar by LA VOIE reporter Cesar Etou]

[Excerpts] [Etou] Mr. Secretary General, you have returned from a three-week tour to Greece and the United States. Now that you have returned to the Ivory Coast, can you sum up your tour?

[Gbagbo] That would take a long time, but what should be remembered is that we attended the international council meeting of the International Socialist in Athens. These meetings take place between congresses. They are attended by the presidium (the president and the vice president) and the members. No guests are convened to these meetings, except in exceptional cases.

Therefore, I was happy to be in Athens, all the more so because there were African problems that we had to examine. The African group worked steadily to adopt a



common stand on Togo, Zaire, and Somalia. We succeeded in making our colleagues from the other continents see our position, which was adopted. It is now up to the president to contact the heads of state and the United Nations to implement our resolutions. In the United States, I visited three cities: Washington, Memphis, and New York. [passage omitted]

[Etou] Mr. Secretary General, at a time when you are meeting your activists and all Ivoirians again, there is a case being called in the state press the "illegal transfer of funds," in which one of your colleagues, Louis Andre Dacoury Tabley, is implicated. Do you think this affair can damage the party's reputation? If such is the case, what do you intend to do?

[Gbagbo] I heard about this case first in New York, and then in Paris. I have just arrived. I do not have all the information. Since Sangare temporarily took over my duties, I suppose he is going to brief me thoroughly on the subject, but already, according to what we have learned, people are panicking too quickly because they must know that we have a multiparty regime today. Therefore, it is a question of struggling. In the same way as we spoke (laughter...) about the Supreme Court president's 250-million CFA franc rubber check, I suppose that our colleagues in the ruling party are trying to make a mountain out of a small case.

I have also learned that Louis Dacoury was leaving Abidjan and going to Niamey, Niger, that is, from his second home to his main one. I will find out what happened and see what decision my party's leadership has already made, but, rest assured, I will make a statement soon on this affair.

### Guinea-Bissau

#### Civil Servants' Salaries Delayed

AB0203145693 Dakar PANA in English 1323 GMT  
2 Mar 93

[Text] Bissau, 2 March (ANG/PANA)—Civil servants in Guinea-Bissau have not yet been paid their salaries for January and February, the secretary of state to the Treasury, Rui Dia, has said. Dia told the GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY (ANG) that the delay was caused by budget adjustments made by Parliament during its sitting 17-21 January. The adjustments meant a reduction in government revenue, Dia said, adding that payment of salary arrears would begin in March. Dia said the government was determined to fight inflation, thereby improving the purchasing power of workers. Guinea-Bissau's inflation rate is estimated at 80 percent.

### Liberia

#### NPRA Urges Halt to 'Unprovoked' Aggression

AB0403103693 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English  
0700 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] Government has warned the international community, including the United Nations, to put an immediate halt to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]'s unprovoked aggression against innocent Liberian citizens in the name of peace enforcement. An Information Ministry release quotes government as saying: For the second time, ECOMOG has paved the way for the infiltration of another dissident armed group calling itself the Nimba Redemption Council, to cross the Liberian-Guinean border.

The first banditry infiltration was that of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] when ECOMOG turned over the buffer zone given to it by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. According to the release, thousands of innocent Liberians, including foreign nationals, were brutally killed and tortured by ULIMO's elements assisted by ECOMOG in the Grand Cape Mount and Bomi areas.

Meanwhile, the NPRA Government has assured citizens of Greater Liberia not to panic as government is doing everything possible to have the situation put under control.

#### Cote d'Ivoire Warns of Retaliation for Air Raid

AB0403102793 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English  
0700 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Excerpts] The Ivorian Government says the action by Nigerian ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] planes to air raid Ivorian territory was not a mistake. The Ivorian Government said it will equally retaliate. We have been assessing this latest statement from the Ivorian Government:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] [Words indistinct] on Nigeria's unprovoked aggression against the sovereign rights of the Ivorian people. The Ivorian Government is reported to have said enough is enough and can no longer tolerate Nigerian arrogance in air raiding Ivorian territory, adding, the action was deliberate. The Ivorian Government said it will equally respond, as indicated in this VOA report. [passage omitted]

Already, Babangida is reported to be facing increasing pressure as the opposition in Lagos and Abuja are capitalizing on the air raiding of Ivorian territory to question the true nature of Babangida in ending the conflict in Liberia. Babangida last evening [2 March] invited the ECOWAS chairman, President Nicephore Soglo of Benin to Abuja, and pleaded with him to prevail

on old man Houphouet-Boigny that the air raids into Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] was an error, saying Nigerian jet bombers mistook Ivorian territory on the borders to be Liberian territory. Reports say this confirms the unprofessional operation of Nigerian pilots who have been killing innocent civilians in Liberia.

Here is an excerpt of President Babangida's meeting with ECOWAS Chairman Soglo, saying he does not want the West African conflict, as reported by the Voice of Nigeria radio. [passage omitted]

Reports say the recent interview given by the Monrovia information's spokesman, Lamini Waritay, on the BBC has even made things worse, as the Ivorians are now saying they will equally respond. We want you to carefully listen to what Waritay has to say, because after this interview, we will carefully analyze everything he has said. [passage omitted]

Lamini Waritay, far from the ground, calling from London, naively justifying that armed NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] soldiers were at the border, so ECOMOG planes have to move in to disperse them. The question here is, to disperse them where? Disperse NPFL into the Ivory Coast? The Nigerian ECOMOG plane action was, indeed, premeditated. The border line to the Ivory Coast is controlled by the NPFL, and even if this was during normal time, let Lamini Waritay be educated that the border, anywhere in the world, is always protected by arms. Does Waritay want the border to be latently exposed to subvert the sovereignty of Liberia to armed invaders? This is what they have done in Monrovia by exposing Liberia's strategic outlets to ECOMOG.

Waritay continues by saying that long after this crisis, even after elections, ECOMOG should stay here. This is an indictment on the people of Liberia who, Lamini Waritay says, cannot man their own security and peace, but only foreigners.

Waritay falsely accused the Ivory Coast of sending mercenaries to the NPFL—not to the Monrovia group but to you in Greater Liberia. Who are the Ivorian soldiers you have ever seen fighting with the NPFL? Not one Ivorian soldier is fighting for the NPFL.

Lamini Waritay says Ivory Coast still has the border open to arms for the NPFL. This is untrue, because the squeeze on the NPFL has not only been on arms, but on goods and foodstuff and medical supplies.

Lamini Waritay says when your friend's house is on fire, you do not bring gasoline, instead, you should help to quench it. We want to ask Waritay who brought kerosene this time? Wasn't it the Monrovia group and ECOMOG air raiding Loguatu and Gbeta in the Ivory Coast? Is this how to quench a fire? Perhaps this is the fire brigade lesson which Waritay, Sawyer, and ECOMOG are teaching in Monrovia, pouring kerosene, instead of water, on the fire. If this is the kind of lesson they are teaching in Monrovia, then we here in Greater Liberia

can only say the ignorance they teach in Monrovia is becoming more costly. The liars shall have their place in the lake of fire. So, lying to justify Nigerian ECOMOG plane action against the Ivory Coast has only led to the Ivorian Government now saying they will respond, which could eventually lead to a wide scale West African conflict.

### Gbarnga Comments on Raid

AB0403124593 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English  
0700 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Station Commentary in French]

[Text] On Saturday, 27 February, Ivorians in Gbeta suffered a tragedy from four bomber planes of the West African forces of aggression and occupation, the Economic Community of West African Countries [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG]. One still wonders whether the ECOMOG raid on Cote d'Ivoire was premeditated. To many, the answer should be no. Why? Because, today, African diplomatic circles know the Yamoussoukro I, II, III or IV Agreements because of the efforts of the Ivorian Government. It is these same efforts that made the Liberian rival factions go to Geneva, still in the bid to find ways and means of ending the Liberian conflict, and all this because Cote d'Ivoire has the firm conviction that one cannot use fire to quench fire or that the policy of massive destruction of human lives and property is not the adequate procedure that leads to elections, and because Cote d'Ivoire was an important element and one of the signatories to the UN resolution imposing an arms embargo on Liberia.

But if one recalls what Alhaji Koromah [of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] said a few months earlier, that (?he was going to bomb) Yamoussoukro, the political capital of Cote d'Ivoire, and what Lamini Waritay said, that the Liberian-Ivorian borders are porous and the reason why ECOMOG has extended its atrocities to the Ivorian people, there is no more doubt and we are convinced that the ECOMOG raid on Cote d'Ivoire was premeditated.

But is it because Cote d'Ivoire has so far been too hospitable and has not behaved like Nigeria which expelled Ghanaians from its territory or like Ghana which also expelled Liberians from its territory? But, we know very well that Ghanaians and Nigerians are leading in the daily cases of crime recorded in Cote d'Ivoire. In the field of prostitution, Ghanaians have no equals. Also it is only Nigerians and Ghanaians who are head cutters. Nigerians and Ghanaians are both the indisputable smugglers of drugs and dangerous products to Ivorian territory.

Has Cote d'Ivoire no valid reasons for expelling Ghanaians and Nigerians from its territory at this very moment? If Liberia had followed the examples of Ghana and Nigeria, we are sure that Lamini Waritay should also have been in Sierra Leone today.

ECOWAS principles are based on the elementary notions of African hospitality. These principles guarantee the free movement of citizens of member countries from one country to another without any difficulty. It is therefore this principle which, today, offers Ghanaian and Nigerian residents the possibility to stay in Ivorian territory for an unlimited period. Listening to Lamini Waritay, one would think that he is also not a Sierra Leonean. [sentence as heard] Is it not the same Sierra Leoneans who currently make up ECOMOG which for three years now has been indiscriminately annihilating the Liberian people through air raids as well as through attacks by land and sea? Is it because Ivorian-Liberian borders are porous that ECOMOG should go and kill Ivorians? How many times has it gone to kill Guineans and Sierra Leoneans? Even if the adder does not bite, one never steps on its short tail with impunity. Yes, Alhaji Koromah said it, ECOMOG executed it, and Lamini Waritay supported him. Yes, all this happened in the presence of the international community.

The West African forces of aggression and occupation have just killed innocent and peaceful Ivorians on their own land, whereas the Nigerian nationals and all their criminal bands are moving freely in Cote d'Ivoire. Yes, despite the fact that Nigerians are noted for what they are—bands of criminals, thieves, drug addicts, and even prostitutes—they are still moving peacefully on Ivorian soil.

Be reassured, loyal listeners of Liberian international radio, Ivorians do not practice the law of retaliation, but the Ivorian Government must absolutely take appropriate measures, because it is all the efforts that Ivorians have made ever since in favor of peace in Liberia that are being paid for so dearly today, and because Lamini Waritay has had the courage to say on the BBC that ECOMOG has asserted to causing the death of Ivorians because of the porous nature of the Cote d'Ivoire-Liberia border.

Fellow Ivorians, as long as you remain dumb and inactive, the second attack will no longer be on Gbete because we know to which extent the people in Monrovia are happy about this Ivorian tragedy. Sources close to Amos Sawyer have just disclosed that ECOMOG is preparing a plan to attack Cote d'Ivoire again, and this time, the attack will be very dreadful. A word to the wise is enough.

## Mali

### DPRK Ambassador on Peninsula Issues

AB0303174793 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] The special inspection of North Korea's military bases by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] was at the center of the news conference held this

morning by the DPRK ambassador accredited to Mali. Djata Konate was present at the news conference and has this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] As you said, the news conference focused on the inspection of the two North Korean military bases by the IAEA. After the failure of a special meeting of the agency's governors council on said issue, the agency, on 25 February, adopted a draft resolution asking Pyongyang to negotiate the problem with the agency and to present a report at agency's next meeting.

This resolution was described by the DPRK diplomat as an unforgivable challenge which violates his country's sovereignty and dignity. His Excellency, Kim Ki-han, said that nuclear energy is used in his country for peaceful purposes. He said further that to impose a nuclear inspection on his country constituted an immense danger.

Moreover, he confirmed his country's position concerning nuclear arms, namely, the interdiction of their production, storage, and use. This is why, he said, the DPRK has adhered to the Nuclear Arms Non-Proliferation Accord since 1980.

He pointed out however that his country's adherence to the nuclear guarantee agreement was linked to the curtailment of nuclear arms tests in the Korean peninsula and the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea.

Another point mentioned at the news conference was the reunification of the two Koreas. According to Kim Ki-han, the process is currently undergoing difficulties which stem from the American policy in the region. The diplomat concluded by saying that denuclearization and the withdrawal of the American presence from South Korea would speed up the process.

Finally, the DPRK ambassador denied reports published in today's issue of L'ESSOR newspaper concerning the health of President Kim Il-Song. [end recording]

## Niger

### Opposition Alliance Nominates Presidential Candidate

AB0203170093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Excerpt] The Alliance of Forces of Change, AFC, met this morning in Niamey. The meeting was to further harmonize the positions of member parties on various issues concerning Niger's national political life before the second round of the presidential elections. Thus, the Democratic and Social Convention presidential candidate, Mahamane Ousmane, has been officially designated as the AFC presidential candidate. [passage omitted]



## Nigeria

### Government Denies Backing Transition Extension

AB0203143293 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Text] The Federal Ministry of Information restated today that the Federal Government has nothing to do with the campaign urging the extension of President Babangida's regime. Information Secretary Mr. Uche Chukumerije said it was unfortunate that such campaign had continued in spite of earlier warnings. He reemphasized government's commitment to the August the 27th handover date and warned individuals and groups to desist from undertaking activities which embarrass the president and the Presidency.

### NNPC Explains 'Sporadic' Fuel Shortage

AB0203161093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Excerpts] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, has explained that the sporadic petroleum shortage being experienced in some northern states of the country is due to the rehabilitation program going on at the Kaduna refinery which will soon be completed. The management of the corporation regrets any inconvenience to consumers and the general public. It said that efforts are being made to normalize the distribution of petroleum products throughout the nation.

The secretary of petroleum and mineral resources, Chief Philip Asiodu, has congratulated Elf Petroleum Nigeria Limited on its first offshore oil field in Afia which begun production today [1 March]. The secretary congratulated the company which is also the operator of the NNPC-Elf joint venture and its group managing director and chief executive, Dr. Morris Contet, when the delegation from Elf paid him a courtesy visit. [passage omitted]

The oil field located about 60 km off the southeastern coast is one of the four offshore OPL's [expansion unknown] granted to Elf Petroleum Nigeria in 1986 which was later converted to OML's [expansion unknown] for a duration of 20 years after five years of exploration. Four fields—Afia, Odudu, Ime, and Edikang—are in various stages of development. At full capacity, the fields are expected to produce about 60,000 barrels of oil per day for the total recoverable reserve of about 150 million barrels. To date, about \$450 million has been invested in the project. Elf Petroleum Nigeria Limited, which has over 30 years experience in oil exploration and production in Nigeria is also involved in the liquefied natural gas project as well as the distribution of petroleum products nationwide.

### Central Bank Acts To Check Naira Depreciation

AB0203162093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] Measures are being taken by the Central Bank of Nigeria to check further depreciation of the naira. The

action followed a directive by the Federal Government that the Bank should take urgent measures to prop up the value of the naira. The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu announced this yesterday in Lagos in an interview with airport correspondents on his way to Abuja. He said that the Federal Government was concerned about the current exchange rate of the naira, and will therefore not allow market forces alone to determine the rate.

Admiral Aikhomu however ruled out the option of fixing a permanent exchange rate which he said will not be in the long-term interest of the country. He asked commercial banks to desist from undermining the value of the naira through indiscriminate bidding for foreign exchange.

## Senegal

### Foreign Minister Assures on Press Freedom

AB0203163893 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 1900 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Djibo Ka met foreign reporters accredited to Dakar to cover the 21 February presidential elections on 1 March. Minister Djibo Ka initiated the meeting on behalf of the government to express regrets over the incidents and threats made against our colleagues and assured them that they are free to perform their duties in this democratic country.

[Begin Ka recording] I took the initiative to summon this meeting to express, on behalf of my country, our regrets for what happened. We were shocked to learn that while performing their duties, some of you were threatened directly or indirectly by some of our compatriots. I also heard a communique appealing to the Senegalese authorities. I therefore feel concerned by this affair, and so did not hesitate to react to this appeal. On behalf of the government, I would like to say that Senegal is a country of freedom and wishes to remain so. Indeed, it has been working to ensure that freedom. It is a country of freedom of expression, where the right to information is recognized, respected, and scrupulously protected. [passage omitted]

In addition, we would like to assure all foreign reporters accredited to Senegal that as far as we are concerned, the Government of Senegal will ensure that the freedom of foreign reporters to perform their duties is respected without any pressure whatsoever being put on them, whether directly or indirectly. It will ensure that reporters who came to cover the election campaign and the 21 February elections are and remain welcome in our country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

**Constitutional Council Chairman Resigns**

*AB0303123593 Dakar Radio Senegal in French  
1900 GMT 2 Mar 93*

[Text] We have just received the following decrees, with one terminating the functions of the chairman of the Constitutional Council:

The president of the Republic, considering the Constitution, notably Article 90; considering Law 9223 of 30 May 1992 concerning the organic law on the Constitutional Council, notably Article 5 of that law; considering Decree No. 92919 of 17 June 1992 appointing the members of the Constitutional Council; considering the letter of resignation of the Constitutional Council chairman dated 2 March 1993, decrees:

Article 1: As of 3 March, and at his own request, the functions of Mr. Keba Mbaye, chairman of the Constitutional Council, have ended.

Article 2: The keeper of the seals and minister of justice and the minister of economy, finance, and planning are to enforce the current decree.

The second decree appoints the chairman of the Constitutional Council:

The president of the Republic, considering the Constitution, notably its Article 90; considering Law 9223 of 30 May 1992 bearing on the organic law on the constitutional law, particularly Article 3 and others relating to it; considering Decree No. 93186 of 2 March 1993 terminating the functions of the chairman of the Constitutional Council based on a report by the keeper of the seals and minister of justice, decrees:

Article 1: Mr. Youssoufa Ndiaye, Registration No. 46276B, former first chairman of the Supreme Court of Appeal, is appointed chairman of the Constitutional Council, replacing Mr. Keba Mbaye who resigned as of 3 March 1993.

Article 2: The keeper of the seals, minister of justice and the minister of economy, finance, and planning, are to enforce the current decree to be published in the official gazette.

Done in Dakar, on 2 March 1993

Signed Abdou Diouf.

**Opposition Leader Wade Claims Election Fraud**

*AB0303144093 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Several opposition candidates in last week's presidential elections are up in arms about premature claims that President Diouf has won. The opposition have alleged that there was massive fraud, and last Saturday [27 February], the Electoral Commission suspended its

work indefinitely. The whole matter has now been handed over to Senegal's constitutional court through ruling on the fraud charges. If President Diouf is declared the winner, it would mean his Socialist Party would keep its grip on the power it had ever since independence. On the line to Dakar, Chris Green asked Diouf's main challenger, Abdoulaye Wade, what sort of irregularities he thought had taken place?

[Begin recording] [Wade] In a special case concerning the Department of Kaolack—Kaolack is the third town of Senegal—it was established that about 20,000 people have voted over the registered people and we discovered that they used what we call ordonnance—that is an authorization given by the judge to people who have not been registered for some restrictive reasons—and when we put the question before the judge, he answered that he gave only 2,000 papers.

[Green] How do you explain the gap of 18,000? Where did these extra papers come from?

[Wade] The Parti Socialiste [Socialist Party] made itself these papers. We guess that they used about 300,000 to 500,000 like this at the national level.

[Green] So, you are saying that across the country, supporters of President Diouf voted in extra numbers up to about half a million.

[Wade] Yes, sure, yes. Three hundred thousand to 500,000.

[Green] But surely, the foreign observers that are there in Senegal would have detected fraud on that kind of scale.

[Wade] The observers did not see these ordonnances. Anyway, the Parti Socialiste itself recognized it used these papers and in another case, in Ziguinchor, the capital of Casamance, in the mairie, in the house of the mayor, there were many, many, many people—militants of the Parti Socialiste—handling these ordonnances, or [but] these ordonnances have to be given by the judge and not by the mayor. [end recording]

**Togo**

**Olympia on 'Limited Military Intervention'**

*AB0303215093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Among the regimes confronted with difficulties in Africa is that of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of Togo. Gilchrist Olympia, one of the leading opponents to the Togolese head of state today talked about the possibility of a limited military intervention against President Eyadema's regime. A foreign, short military intervention in Togo might resolve the problem, he said, before adding that such a decision should be made only when all other avenues have been explored in vain. Gilchrist Olympia did not specify which force will be used for such an intervention.

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*8 March 1993*

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